

The Brandon Mail.

VOL. 4.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3 1887.

NO. 5

The Weekly Mail

Published every Thursday in time for the week-end. It contains a full and complete list of the week's news, and is a valuable addition to the household. It is published at the rate of \$2.00 per year when paid in advance, and \$2.50 when not so paid.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos.	1 mo.
Per line	\$10.00	\$7.00	\$4.00	\$2.00
Per copy	10 cts.	10 cts.	10 cts.	10 cts.

Advertisements are accepted on a non-refundable basis. The advertiser is responsible for the correctness of the copy. The publisher is not responsible for the return of unsolicited material.

C. CLIFFE, Publisher.

Printed and Published by C. CLIFFE, at the "Mail" Office, Brandon, Man.

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L.O.L. No. 1531

Mails in their first place every Tuesday

on the first of the month.

YOUNG'S BUSINESS GENUINELY

J. YOUNG, W. M.

R. REID, Secretary.

1690.

L. O. L. meets on the FIRST MONDAY IN

EACH MONTH in the room, corner of

St. James and St. George Streets, at 8 o'clock.

Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Wm. WILSON, Master.

E. H. MANCHESTER, Sec.

To the Public.

I DESIRE to inform those of the public who

are interested in the sale of the property of

WILSON & CO., that I have been appointed

agent for the sale of the property of the

same, and that I am now in possession of

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TOWN TOPICS

Wanted, one thousand cords of green wood,

to be delivered this winter. For particulars,

apply to J. Hanbury, the 6th street Grocery.

Scholars, save 15 per cent of your money by

buying your School Books at the Mail Book

store, one door west of the Post office.

The old lady controls the C.P.R. bridge

crossing these times, and she acts as director

of ceremonies.

We regret to learn that the Hon. J. W.

Sifton is ill of typhoid fever; also that the

late Mr. MacDonald is down with the mumps.

The Masonic hall is undergoing repairs.

The ceiling is being newly kalsomined, and

the woodwork artistically painted.

School Books! School Books! 15 per

cent cheaper at the Mail Bookstore than

any other store in town.

One of the Brandon Salvations had his

nose frozen the other night while in bed.

That was most put on more fire.

During the blizzard Saturday night a man

with a horse got lost half a mile from his house.

He walked around all night, but was con-

siderably frozen when found in the morning.

It is not unlikely that Master Mechanic

Rod will soon return from England, where

he has spent the past few weeks on a visit.

His trunk reached here on Monday last.

The C. P. R. has a colored porter named

Williams, and the other day he got off the

train at Regina to attend to something outside.

While out he took a bit—fell in the snow and

had his nose and ears frozen before he was

discovered.

Hanbury, the 6th street grocer, is having a

great run on tea; he has had the second im-

portation, and they are giving the very best

of satisfaction. Call and get a drawing, and

be convinced.

It bothers us to know where the Norquay

organ in this city gets all the ponderous

power it is expending on editorial times.

Surely any party is blist by the presence of

such ability.

Owing to a defective oven, Messrs. G. &

D. Cassels have not been turning out as good

bread as usual; but now they have rented the

oven formerly used by W. J. Lang, and are

whipping it up in excellent style.

A horse belonging to Anderson & Collins

made things lively for a while on the streets

Monday. In election times he thought he had

a little license, and he used it. He did little

damage in his runaway, however, except de-

stroying the sleigh to an extent.

We learn that a plain farmer, named Ver-

guson, of Cypress, rather made havoc of Mr.

Christie's 24 speech at Glaburo the other

night. Mr. Christie does very well in a lam-

ber office, but there are not much of him there

when it comes to defending Grit causes in the

Canadian Northwest. Not even Mr. Blake

could not put a good face on the record of

Gritism here.

Engineer Harrison is being congratulated on

every hand for the successful run he made with

his freight train during the blizzard Saturday

night. He made the distance from Brandon

to Winnipeg in 7 1/2 hours, and part of the

time he was unable to see the length of the

engine ahead. This is considered one of the

best feats in railway history.

On Tuesday morning, about 3 o'clock,

flames were seen issuing from the old stable

owned and until lately occupied by Mr. J. S.

Gibson, on 6th st. An effort was made to save

the contents, but as the whole was like tinder,

but a few minutes elapsed until all was in

ashes. Mr. Gibson valued his stock of baggage

The annual meeting of the Brandon Orange

County Lodge was held in this city on Tues-

day. There were upwards of 30 members

present—some of the lodges—Elton, Vinden,

Plum Creek and Brandon being well repre-

sented. After routine the following county

officers were appointed for the year: J. Young,

Soars, W. M.; R. B. Hetherington, Elton,

D. M.; E. J. Reid, Plum Creek, Sec.; J.

Cobb, Vinden, Treas.; J. Brady, Vinden,

Chap.; W. Wilson, Brandon, D. of C. The

semi-annual meeting is to be held in Brandon,

in June.

At the close of the council meeting Monday,

the aldermen resolved themselves into a rail-

way committee, and after adding the name of

F. G. A. Henderson to their number they de-

cided on active measures to secure the railway

charter referred to in the council minutes.

We trust that in the application for the charter

the terms will be kept within the province

and that the last fifteen miles will be confined

to old Manitoba. In this way the demands

will be within what it is generally conceded it

is within the jurisdiction of the Local Legis-

lature to grant.

Already about half a million bushels of

wheat have been marketed here this season,

and it is generally believed that most of the

surplus is already disposed of. The current

price now is 60 cents, although occasionally

a cent or so more is given for a stray load. The

millers are the most anxious buyers on the

streets as they desire to secure quantities to

keep their mills going. Oats are firm at 38

cents; good barley brings 40 cents. Pork

ranges from \$4 to \$4.25; and beef from \$5 to

\$5.50. There is but little else in the meat

line coming in.

The other day Pat. Murphy presented his

card to one of the Salvation Army. "Oh, yes,"

said the Christian, "We have heard of you

before—we learn that you swear." "Yes,"

said Pat, "when I read some of the Mail

INSPECTOR BYRNES.

THE CHIEF OF NEW YORK'S DETECTIVE BUREAU.

Something About His Work as a Taker of Criminals—The "Rogues' Gallery" of the Metropolitan—Byrne's Test in Times of Emergency.

No stranger visiting the city of New York considers that he has thoroughly "done the town" until he has paid a visit to police headquarters, 300 Mulberry street. What most interests the visitor there is the detective bureau, which is under the immediate personal supervision of Inspector Thomas Byrnes.

Thomas Byrnes first saw the light in the Fifth ward of New York city, June 15, 1842. He was at an early age apprenticed to a gun-fitter, and after getting "out of his time" continued to work at his trade until Dec. 10, 1861, when he was appointed a patrolman of the Metropolitan police, and was assigned to duty in the Fifteenth precinct. He did duty in the Fifteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-third for twelve years, at the end of which time he had risen through the various grades to the captaincy of the Fifteenth precinct. He was appointed chief of the detective bureau March 12, 1889, and at once proceeded to revolutionize things in that department. The result has been good, and the bureau has risen from a very low grade to a position that is admitted to be very near the top.



Inspector Byrnes is a man of pleasing address and sunny manners. He weighs about 165 pounds. He has a keen, piercing eye, and is an excellent judge of human nature. He has surrounded himself with a body of remarkably able detectives. During the six years of Byrnes' incumbency, not a single robbery, by a professional thief, has occurred in the neighborhood of Wall street. This is due to the branch office he has established in that street immediately after his appointment to his present position. This branch office is connected by wire with every banking house and the different exchanges in the lower part of the city. The rogues know this, and fight shy of the locality.

Perhaps the most important single factor in the identification and apprehension of criminals is the "Rogues' Gallery," which contains portraits of every criminal of note in this country and Canada. Most persons who go to see the "Rogues' Gallery" are surprised, and even disappointed when they are shown a compact cabinet, occupying very little space. But it contains 2,000 photographs. Inspector Byrnes at once saw that the former housekeeper's manner of hanging photographs, criminal records, clippings, etc., rendered such a valuable asset should be one of the most important aids to the service. He, therefore, at once set about devising an arrangement for systematically filing all obtainable criminal data, and he has succeeded so well that any man's record, portrait, sentence, etc., can now be found within a minute. This department is in charge of Detective Sergeant Thomas F. Adams, who is the inventor of the Rogues' Gallery cabinet and index. As soon as a man is arrested he is taken to the photographer. The instantaneous process is used, and while he is being conveyed to the cell, his portrait is taken. In the olden times it was sometimes hard to get a criminal to remain quiet long enough to be taken.



PHOTOGRAPHING A CRIMINAL—OLD WAY. Inspector Byrnes is also something of an artist in his way. His "Professional Criminals of America" is a very valuable book, which contains a number of portraits of the most notorious criminals of the New York detective bureau in as perfect a manner as any organization can well be, and this in spite of many adverse influences. Perhaps the most important of these is the private detective business, which is beginning to encroach upon the domain of the police not only in New York, but all over the land.

Inspector Byrnes is a very detective-savvy man, at a salary of \$1,000 a year. These men are selected, on account of their special talents, from the different precincts. Besides these there are twelve police officers, who are given the duty of duty in the city, and who are more of the police than the detective. They are paid off by the police department.

Byrnes' administration of the bureau has been given it space in the city. He has been given special attention by the Grand Jury. He has been given the honor of being named by the Grand Jury as the best detective in the city. He has been given the honor of being named by the Grand Jury as the best detective in the city. He has been given the honor of being named by the Grand Jury as the best detective in the city.

THE FASHIONS

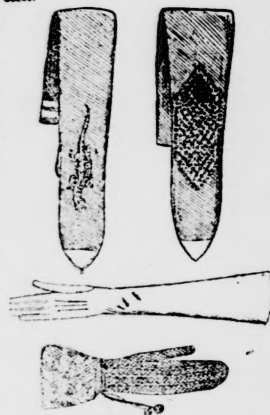
Lines or Lace?

Transparent lace is the best setting for faded, elderly faces, while young, fresh complexions look best in the severe linen bands that are fashionable for collars. Cuffs are again universally worn, or at least some finish of white at the wrists is necessary for a neat appearance, and jewelers have new cuff pins for fastening the cuff in the sleeves properly.

Gloves and Stockings.

In ladies' hosiery are some of the most bizarre styles ever seen. A stocking in colors arranged somewhat like a crazy quilt, white, red and brown, is no uncommon thing. These, fortunately, however, do not often get much nearer a lady's foot than the show windows.

Slippers and low shoes are much worn with house and party costumes. The shoes, often the stockings, match the costume in color.



FANCY HOSIERY.

Silk stockings, elaborately embroidered upon the front and slightly up the ankle, are worn with these costumes. Many are beaded with dusty gold beads and with other colors. The stockings on the left foot of this kind. The beading sometimes is done in very queer shapes. Small animals, birds and reptiles appear upon the front of hosiery meant to wear with slippers. The illustration shows a favorite pattern, a lizard. Ladies with dainty fingers can do this beading for themselves very handsomely, and vary the pattern. Slippers are beaded, too, and trimmed with beaded bows the color of the shoe.

But, after all, nine yokes times out of a hundred, our women wear neat, plain, dark hosiery of solid colors—plain, real brown and navy blue. Black stockings do not seem to be quite so popular as they were. It is well, for they faded and stained the foot abominably, and made the prettiest of feet look like a black cat's paw. It is likely that black silk hose will be very fashionable again next summer, however, with the half-hose that have come in.

Gentlemen's gloves are heavily stitched and beaded upon the back this winter. Ladies' gloves are beginning to be, too. Some are beaded with chenille, which gives a unique effect. Pretty gloves of tan-colored undressed kid for women, the long monique brand upon the back. The illustration shows one of these upon the top. They are suitable for day and evening wear. Light gloves are now permitted for balls and very dressy evening occasions. They are very pale gray and lavender, cream color and even white. These shades are for gentlemen as well as ladies. Like all the gloves for men, they have the beading upon the back. It is now the proper thing for men to wear gloves again, which is a pleasant record.

Below is a picture of a hand covering, which is seen in out-door New York rather more often than any other. It is a mitten, just that and nothing else. It is a silk mitten, though, which brings it into the realm of aristocracy. It is a pretty crocheted or knitted article, with ornamental back and cuff. It is made of double knitting silk, and is really quite warm. These mittens are for sale in curio stores. But any woman who knows how to knit or crochet can make a pair for herself or her friends. This will be really useful fancy work as well as pretty. The color is black, usually, although seal-brown and other very dark hues are seen.

Evening Wrap.

The illustration shows a stylish outfit covering to throw over a party of opera dress.



Silk and woolen material with Japanese figured pattern. Black silk lining. Broad lace goes round sleeves, up the middle of back and to form collar. Gold group and narrow feather trimming.

J. J. Case says he firmly believes that Jay-Eye-Saw will break his record of 249 next year.

The English crack Omnibus has won all of the eleven races for which it entered, and in one year he has earned \$25,730 for his owner, Col. J. W. Wadsworth.

Lucky Baldwin thinks his 5-year old colt will be one of the good ones next year.

Horace Brown says he expects to make Belle Hamlin trot in 2:10 before the fall of 1897.

Miss Kate Field will winter south.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett will stay in Boston until Christmas.

Herbert Spencer will winter in Brighton. His condition is not improved.

George Francis Train, the Madison square poet, says he is going to live 200 years.

Miss Blanche Willis Howard, the writer, will pass the coming winter in Europe.

Mrs. Arthur Stannard (John Strange Winter) is reading selections from her own works in public.

The next of Balzac's novels to appear in the series of translations will be "Le Maitre de Campagne."

William D. Howells is preparing an autobiography of his boyhood for The Youth's Companion.

Mrs. Croley (Jennie June) denies the rumor that she has retired from the editorship of Demorest's Monthly.

Mrs. Margaret Deland, the Boston poetess, is going to publish a new volume of verses under the title of "An Old Garden."

Mme. Foli, the wife of the singer, has written a novel entitled "Monte Carlo." Her book is said to be inspired by her own experience.

The "Eminent Women Series" will include a sketch of Mrs. Siddons by Mrs. Kennard and a biography of Mme. de Staël by Miss Bella Harty.

Mrs. Oliphant and T. B. Aldrich have wrought conjointly in producing "The Second Son," a novel that is to come out in The Atlantic during 1897.

Alphonse Daudet has been going through a cure at La Malmaison and at the same time has been busy with a collection of Persian life entitled "L'Imaginaire."

M. Taine, who is at a hydrothermal institution at Giverny, is working to complete another volume of his "French Literature" this winter.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton is going to London for the winter with her daughter. She will continue her work on the "Woman's Version of the Bible," on which she has been engaged for some time.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich protests against the name Dollar street, on which his house is located in Longwood. "There are," he says, "at least two cents in it, and it should be named Dollar and a half street."

Horace Greene, the poet lawyer of Housdale, where "What My Lover Said" was attributed to Horace Greeley for several years, has won the \$1,000 prize offered by Youth's Companion for the best serial story.

Gen. Lew Wallace has branched out into literary literature, and is announced to contribute to a coming number of Harper's a sketch of the "Bay of Blood of Corsica," which, it is said, will be accompanied by a full page cartoon by De Mander.

Mark Twain is a physical study. He seems to grow vigorous with the advance of years and can't keep still a minute. He wears a No. 8 hat, which he has to have made to order, and his features are in proportion to the size of his head. He never stops at the same hotel twice because he thinks he gets treated better by changing about.

There are 7,000 hawkers of newspapers in London—big men, little boys, old women and young girls.

No arrest has been made in Matadora, Ill., in two years, so the police force has been reduced with.

The streets and squares of Berlin contain upward of 3,000 trees, and the number is constantly increasing.

Of 27,000 Jews who immigrated to this country last year only twenty-seven were dependent and had to be sent back.

On a "prairie schooner" that lately passed through Ogishla, Neb., was this inscription: "I came from Omaha county, Kan., and don't know where I am going."

A plasterer in Dickinson county, Ia., who recently lost his wife, remarked tearfully to a friend: "My gal, that was a bad loss. I never plastered two houses for nothings dar'nt lose him."

The children of Madagascar have no songs. An American who translated "Old Mother Hubbard" for them was threatened with imprisonment, on the grounds that no such person ever existed.

The White Island volcano, in the Bay of Plenty, off the North Island coast, New Zealand, is an active eruption, and sending forth a vast column of flame and smoke, rising to an immense height.

The Fresh Pond cemetery, near New York, is no longer a novelty. Since the first fire was burned last December thirty-eight incinerations have taken place. "Business" is constantly looking up.

France and Great Britain have one physician to every 1,400 inhabitants; Switzerland, one to 1,500; Austria, Germany and Norway, one to 300. The United States require a doctor for every 600 people.

Kitha, 3 years old, is sitting in the corner leaning her head on her hands and looking very miserable. Her mother inquires: "Aren't you well, Edith?" "Not very well, I am," "What is the matter?" "I got a cold in my head, mamma."—Youth's Companion.

Little Johnny had just been called upon to sit down upon the school man's walnut ruler for some misdeed, and when soon after he read that the skin of a rhinoceros is three inches thick, he ejaculated: "By jove! I wish I had a pair of pants made of it. I wouldn't let up then!"—Davenport Press.

Said a little schoolgirl to her teacher: "Mamma gives me two cents every day for taking a dose of thoroughwort tea without making any fuss about it." "Indeed! And what do you do with so much money?" "Oh, mamma takes care of it for me, and uses it to buy more thoroughwort tea."—From The Youth's Companion.

The Historian heard the other day a story of a small boy belonging to a newspaper man who lives at the South End. The boy, doubtless inherits his father's talents, for he is given to telling stories of his own deeds, which are exchanged in conversation as they are most interesting in their details. The other day he told a particularly incredible war story, and his father took him in hand. "So, my young man," said he, "that never happened to you and you know it. If it had I should have known all about it at the time." "Well, I guess you were so that you couldn't know about it, papa." "Why, how was that?" "It happened to me when I was a boy, and I was a general's son."—Boston Herald.

Don Admitted to the Lane Kila Club.

The chairman of the committee on membership of the Lane Kila club reported that his committee was obliged to report against the following candidates for the cause here with appended:

Professor Digitalis, of Alabama, for suddenly appearing among his friends with about forty birds shot imbedded in his back, and for being unable to explain their presence in a satisfactory manner. He claimed to have been run over by an ice wagon, but this committee never saw an ice wagon loaded with that kind of ammunition.

The Hon. Castigation Penderf, of Richmond, Va., was found in a smokehouse belonging to a citizen of the suburbs, and claimed to be studying architecture. While this committee seeks to encourage all professions, it believes in the eternal fitness of things. No burglar should go about doing business by daylight, and no architect should take midnight to post himself on the internal arrangements of a habitation.—Detroit Free Press.

A Healthy, Vigorous Carbonate to Mend.

I wish to rent, lease or sell one young, healthy and vigorous carbonite, for cash, on time or terms to suit purchaser. No well regulated family should be without one. Millions of persons have died because they had none of these macnats in the family. The carbonite referred to is scarcely two weeks old and is of that beautiful crimson hue so much admired by connoisseurs. Ill health alone compels the present owner to even more remotely think of relinquishing his right, title and interest in this wonderful macnit. But waning strength compels us often to part with treasures that fairly tear at the heartstrings. Reader, pardon me if I pause to shed a tear. Persons desiring to negotiate for this renting, leasing or having this piece of property will apply to me at The Tribune office, enclosing a certified check, family history and references.

P. S.—This interesting carbonite I hold in trust. It has always had delicate treatment, and a continuation of the same must be guaranteed. Also inclose positive money order to insure prompt reply.—Minneapolis Tribune.

The Young Lifen.

A little Loven girl, who had been carefully trained by her mother, was being dressed for church Sunday. The gay gown had been put on and the little one surveyed herself with evident satisfaction. "Mamma," she said, "does God see everything?" "Certainly, dear," said the mother. "Does He see me now?" "Why, yes," replied the astonished mother. "Well, then, he sees a pretty neat-looking little girl, doesn't He, mamma?"—Lowell Courier.

A GREAT INDUCEMENT.

"Now, Johnny, take your medicine like a good boy. Mamma will put a penny in your bank every day if you do."

"What will you buy with it when you get a lot?"

"Johnny can buy mamma a new bonnet when he gets enough saved."

Johnny swallowed his dose.—St. Louis Chronicle.

His Appetite.

"Papa has got his appetite back again, hasn't he, mamma?" asked a Levitt street 5-year old the other day.

"I'm afraid not, my child," replied the good mother. "He didn't eat anything to-day. But why do you ask?"

"Cause I heard him tell Mr. Brown that he came home home fuller'n a goat last night. I didn't know but—"

"Run along into the next room like a good little girl. I think I hear your papa coming now and mamma wishes to speak to him."—Detroit Free Press.

Took Him at His Word.

"Seems rather small, though I reckon you are for more than that."

"Too small! By gracious, man, de coasts peep enough for two like you."

"Two like me! Yer plaverr's rascal, what yer tryin' ter palm off on me—a coat that's too big for me! Now yer had me out a coat that fits me, or I'll eat yer up! Dy' hear?"—Harper's Weekly.

Kindred Souls.

"Can you give me a penny to buy a night's lodging and breakfast with?" he said. "I've got."

"Can't do it. I haven't a cent in my pocket."

"Well," said the tramp, "I know how to sympathize with you. I used to be an artist myself once."—New York Sun.

Treatment of Calves.

By long experience we have learned that a cow should be turned dry at least six weeks before calving. If not, the cow will not be strong, and the calf will be little and sometimes very weak. We take the calf away from the cow as soon as it is dropped, put a piece of old carpet around it and carry it to a warm place, if it is cold weather, and rub it until it is dry. Then get milk from its mother and put one finger in its mouth and hold its mouth in the milk, so it can breathe. As soon as it tastes the milk it will begin to suck; then take the finger out of its mouth. In two or three times feeding a calf will learn to drink without further trouble. By this treatment the calf is warmed, and if it is kept out of sight of the cow a few weeks the cow will not pay any attention to it, and the calf can be put in the same pasture with the cow. We keep the calf in a suitable place until it is quite tame. By gentle treatment it soon learns to come to its owner when called.

Calves treated with gentleness always make tame, quiet cows. On the other hand, if a calf is beaten and handled roughly it becomes timid and will not drink enough milk. The result is a poor, wild calf and if it lives to be grown it will never be tame. In fact, a calf that is neglected and frightened while it is being fed milk, will never make a nice quiet animal. We feed our calves milk about three months. The first four weeks we feed them three times a day, after that morning and evening. They will drink skim milk well. In summer time turn them on pasture in winter give them clover hay—as much as they will eat. If milk is not plenty we soak pieces of stale bread in the milk, and for a change put in the milk a tablespoonful of cotton seed meal. They delight in it and it makes them fat.—Mrs. J. W. Archard in New York World.

Violsburg gives a running and trotting meeting on Nov. 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Lucky Baldwin pays Jockey West \$5,000 to ride his second colts next year.

The penalty for selling a cigarette to a boy or girl under sixteen years of age in New Hampshire has been made \$25 for each offense.

So Grow Blue Grass.

I got some thirty bushels of extra clean seed, then I went to the saw mill and had a load of sawdust. I spread a layer of sawdust on the bare floor, then I took a blue grass seed, then another layer of sawdust, and so on until the blue grass seed was all used up. I then took a rake and mixed it thoroughly. When done mixing I shoveled all into the wagon and drove to the field and went to work sowing, taking as much as my hand at a time as my spade would hold of the seed and blue grass seed and spread it. The sowing was by hand, aiming to put two bushels of seed to the acre, or at least a bushel and a half to the acre.

The advantage of using sawdust over dirt to mix with is, first, it is much lighter to carry, and the sawdust being about the same buoyancy as the blue grass seed, the seed would spread to the sawdust, which gave a better spread of the seed. The objection to throwing dirt besides the weight was that when you throw your handful out to spread it, it dirt, being much heavier than the blue grass seed would spread off by itself and not carry the seed along with it.

Should you not get the amount of seed you desire to put on an acre the first time of sowing you can easily go over the ground a second time by going cross ways of the way you went first. The amount of sawdust you use is not particular, but to begin with, as an experiment, I would advise to take three bushels of sawdust and mix twenty-one pounds of blue grass seed with it, then measure of an acre as near as you can, and try how easily you can spread the three bushels of sawdust and twenty-one pounds of blue grass seed on that area. By the time you have done this you have learned about how to proportion your seed and sawdust, so as to give you an even spread on the field you want to sow.—Indiana Farmer.

JAMES A. McMASTER.

The Nestor of Catholic Journalism in the United States.

James A. McMaster, who recently died in Brooklyn, was editor of The Freeman Journal for forty years, one of the longest written religious papers in America. He was born in the north-west part of the state of New York in 1812. His father, the Rev. Father James McMaster, was a Presbyterian minister, and his mother, Mary McMaster, was a Quaker.

McMaster was educated in the common schools of his native state, and in the academy at New York. He was a member of the New York State Bar, and was admitted to the practice of law in 1834. He was a member of the New York State Legislature, and was elected to the office of clerk of the Senate in 1838. He was a member of the New York State Bar, and was admitted to the practice of law in 1834. He was a member of the New York State Legislature, and was elected to the office of clerk of the Senate in 1838. He was a member of the New York State Bar, and was admitted to the practice of law in 1834. He was a member of the New York State Legislature, and was elected to the office of clerk of the Senate in 1838.

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Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1887.

The Grits are now circulating a fly sheet that says the taxation of the Dominion Government is \$6.10 a head, and as a consequence a great injustice is imposed upon the people of the provinces. If by taxation they mean the rates levied for carrying on the business of the country, their calculation is out by \$3.10 a head for 100 per cent, while if by the item they mean the rates collected for carrying on the business of the country, paying the national debt, paying subsidies to provinces and interest on Savings Banks deposits, they are under the mark by some 90 cents. It costs today to run \$15,000,000 in the machine at Ottawa, against \$13,125,000 in 1867 or an increase of \$1,875,000 in twenty years with our territory enlarged from 384,000 square miles to 1,000,000, our population doubled, and our growing capacity trebled. But supposing we take the Grit figures for it; let us see where we have in Ontario in comparison with a Manitoba. Ontario has now about 2,000,000 of people and if the taxation be \$6.10, it is a head, Ontario pays \$12,200,000 a year to the Dominion treasury, and she receives \$1,500,000 in subsidies, or 68 cents a head on population. On the other hand Manitoba has its 100,000 people receives \$473,000 in subsidies or \$4.73 a head. On the \$1.10 estimate, then, Ontario is the loser by \$5.52 per capita, while Manitoba is out but \$1.57 a head, as the costs of Dominion administration. "Oh, but," says the genuine Grit, Ontario has its lands and their immense receipts, while Manitoba is without them. Well, let us see what this all amounts to. Let us take the proceeds of lands into consideration, though we hold Manitoba was never ceded to the Dominion within her borders. Last year Ontario's receipts were as follows:

Crown Lands	\$ 85,286
Clergy Lands	9,403
Grammar School Land	1,528
University	18,981
Receipts from Timber	657,298
Total from Lands and Timber	\$772,546
Deductions in connection	442,787
Net receipts	\$329,759

If we add the net receipts of land to the total subsidies from Ottawa, the net receipts from both sources are \$1,899,759, or 94¢ per capita. Let us now consider the land item in Manitoba, simply for a comparison. Last year the gross receipts from land were \$132,000, and it takes 30% to administer, or \$39,600, it would leave a net amount of \$92,400, or 92 cents per capita. If we then get 68 cents per capita in subsidy, as Ontario gets, and had the proceeds of our lands 92 cents besides, we would have a total of \$1.60 per capita against \$4.73 we are getting now. The common sense view of this is, that if Canada gave us our lands and a subsidy equal to what she gave Ontario proportionately, we would then estimate \$7.00 a head for carrying on the affairs of the country, and receive but \$1.60, while in reality we are in receipt of just four times that much. We want all honest readers to look at this carefully.

The average that throughout the length and breadth of the country is now harping away on the inequity of the Dominion Government, and if he would only come himself to the truth, Conservatives would have little to fear in this direction. At the Milford meeting Mr. Christie told the people a head of us, Mr. Geo. Fraser, of this city, and here across the line, and ascertained that the Dominion Government was paying \$105 a head for 1867. Mr. Fraser's statement is correct but Mr. Christie's is not, as was proved by another Grit speaker at the same meeting. He is not an implement man then in the Dominion and told him the price was \$200. This change of aspect, but it is still not strictly correct. \$105 is the cash price to the farmer in Dakota for good lands sold there but for timber land that our farmer in a hundred years would give, while \$200 is the credit price for the same land sold here and all buy these lands in Brandon at from \$185 to \$190 a head. It is now we see whether the difference between the cash price and the credit price is the same for the Dominion as it is for the farmer in Dakota.

From this point of view we deducted about \$5 more per head for 1867, and we have \$100 a head for 1867, and \$105 a head for 1868. Any difference between the two is the difference between the cash price and the credit price, and it is the same for the Dominion as it is for the farmer in Dakota.

It is humiliating that men whose walks would otherwise be regarded as reasonable should have been so misled by the Dominion Government. It is humiliating that men whose walks would otherwise be regarded as reasonable should have been so misled by the Dominion Government. It is humiliating that men whose walks would otherwise be regarded as reasonable should have been so misled by the Dominion Government.

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We are given to understand some of the Grit party, including Mr. Christie himself, are endeavoring to make capital against Mr. Daly on that wood transaction, and we have made the most diligent enquiry to get at the facts, that simple justice may be done. That year, 1884, Mr. Daly was chairman of the Western Judicial District, and wood was required for the Court House. He advertised for it, and the lowest offer received was from A. H. Renne, of Portage la Prairie, and a quantity was contracted for. We are free to admit that Mr. Daly made a mistake in buying the quantity he did; but errors of judgment there always were and always will be. We fancy, for instance, there is scarcely a merchant in Manitoba that does not occasionally buy larger quantities of certain lines of goods than are actually required for their business. If, then, men are allowed to make such mistakes in their own private affairs, we must be willing to allow them in public matters without impugning officials' motives. After the wood was delivered and paid for, Mr. Renne entered into communication with Mr. Heslop, a Brandon wood dealer, with a view to selling the latter gentleman a quantity. As a result of the correspondence a carload was sent to Mr. Heslop, and the latter refused to take it at the price asked. After the car lay in the yard for some days under demurrage, Renne instructed Heslop to deliver it to Mr. Daly, as he could not sell it for himself. Mr. Daly then paid the charges, and got in this car load a present of \$18. These are the facts as nearly as we can get them after enquiring of all concerned. It will thus be seen there could not have been any previous understanding between Renne and Daly that the latter was to get wood as any consideration, as the car was not designed for him when shipped, and only came into his possession when Renne could not sell it to advantage to anyone. We want the naked facts in these matters, and we are willing they should be criticised on their merits. We trust for the future Mr. Christie and his friends, if they find occasion to deal with this matter, will confine themselves to the simple truth.

We have never before given our readers a concise statement of just how Manitoba stands with the Federal Government and for the benefit of those who really want to get at the bottom of matters, we give it as follows:

Receipts of the Province.	
Subsidies for the year	\$473,000
Interest on cash payment to C. P. R. for 400 miles of road in the Province at \$5000 per mile	100,000
at 5%	250,000
Half of \$500,000 annually spent on immigration in Manitoba & N. W.	250,000
Salaries of Lieut. Governor, Judges, &c., say	50,000
Postal service cost	224,743
Cost of management of lands	30,000
Management of Customs	28,000
Indian Revenue	14,000
Penitentiary, Stony Mountain	40,000
	1,218,743
Receipts of Dom. from Man.	
Postal Revenue	\$138,000
Lands	132,000
Customs	380,000
Indian Revenue	148,000
	698,000

It will thus be seen that Manitoba is a detriment to the Dominion by at least \$320,743 a year, to say nothing of the money spent on public buildings, and still there are Grit crack-brains in the country who will persist in saying Manitoba is unfairly dealt with.

The Grits profess to be averse to personalities in election contests, and yet one of the stock arguments of Mr. Christie and his henchmen against Mr. Daly's candidature is that wood transaction, which is certainly no worse than Mr. Christie's own connection with the Brandon sidewalks. We believe neither Mr. Daly nor Mr. Christie is perfect. But as they are both in character and citizenship as respectable as the average public man, we consider it simply disgraceful that all the walks of private life of either should be raised over because they appear as applicants for political preferment. The attack on Mr. Daly in last week's Mail was simply scandalous, and no man having a regard for the respect of respectable citizenship would have made it.

Journalists cannot always keep their comments within proper bounds, but they should certainly have some respect for themselves. It is humiliating that men whose walks would otherwise be regarded as reasonable should have been so misled by the Dominion Government. It is humiliating that men whose walks would otherwise be regarded as reasonable should have been so misled by the Dominion Government. It is humiliating that men whose walks would otherwise be regarded as reasonable should have been so misled by the Dominion Government.

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is, therefore, the net debt also. To disburse the minds of those who want to learn, we give the following as assets drawing interest and which amount to \$50,350,000:

Sinking fund	\$ 15,835,000
Harbor debentures, Montreal & Quebec	4,893,000
Northern R.R. bonds	75,000
C. P. R. accounts	28,035,812
Sundry assets	1,496,184
In addition to this	
Accounts against the provinces	7,502,724
Banking accounts	8,750,680
Sundry accounts	1,683,162
Total of above	\$ 68,295,915

If the expenses of the Northwest rebellion be added to the foregoing and the total deducted from the two hundred and eighty-one millions, it will leave the net debt at about two hundred and six millions, as we have often quoted it.

While the Grits are touting about this tariff business, would it not be well if they took the N. P. into other imports as well as implements. In the days of the Mackenzie government, a specific duty of 100¢ a pound was imposed on all tea, regardless altogether of the quality, making the poor man, the consumer of cheap tea, pay the same duties as the rich man, who bought the high priced article. The Conservatives, under the N. P., however, admitted a free of duties altogether. Let us see where this leaves Manitoba. Last year there were 17,000,000 lbs. of tea imported into Canada for consumption, of which proportionately Manitobans consumed 300,000 lbs. and to cents a pound means \$30,000. Manitoba, then, on the tea item is \$30,000 better off than under the Mackenzie regime, and the amount would be considerably increased by adding the items for coffee. While then, the entire duties paid by the whole of Canada in 1885 on building attachments, seed drills, harrows, harvesters, mowing machines, plows, reapers, &c., amounted to but \$12,605. Manitoba alone has been under the N. P. freed from a taxation of more than three times that amount on tea and coffee. We want our Grit readers one and all to give this matter careful thought before casting their ballots on the 22nd. Their own interests should induce them to vote for the Conservative candidates.

The other night Mr. Wm. McGregor, a champion for Mr. Christie, told the people of Milford, Ontario, receives over \$3,000,000 a year from lands and timber, while we give the net proceeds from the returns in other columns as \$529,759, or one-sixth of that amount. It is easy to understand Grit bigotry, when their leaders lie like this.

THE FREE PRESS AND THE FACTS.

There is but in Canada to-day a paper that likes to reveal in talk about the Free Press does, when it thinks falsehoods can enable it to make a point against its political opponents. Its issue of the 20th had a ring of the genuine Annapolis whoppers. It that day stated the C. P. R. cost Canada \$170,000,000 though the Conservatives said it would not cost Canada a cent. In the same article it said the Dominion debt was now \$281,000,000 against \$174,000,000 at the close of the Mackenzie administration. The wrestling matches its readers must have to reconcile these figures, as no doubt the occasion of much of their physical as well as their mental weakness, when election campaigns set in. Now, if the debt of the Dominion was \$174,000,000 when the Grits left office, and the Tories spent \$170,000,000 on the C. P. R. since, the two together, leaving all other expenditures out of the question, would show a total debt to-day of \$344,000,000, while the F. P. very graciously puts it down at but \$281,000,000. It is the F. P. covertly admits a case, the Tories have paid \$63,000,000, the excess of the sum of the Mackenzie debt and the cost of that C. P. R. out of the casual revenues, would it not be a good thing to leave them there for about sixty years more, to enable them to wipe out the entire national debt at it stands, with C. P. R. and all, as they would at the past rate of progress, on the F. P.'s own showing?

No one ought to know better than the writer in the F. P. the cost of the C. P. R. is as follows:—Road hauled to the company at its formation, valued at \$28,000,000, of which \$11,032,671 was paid out by the Mackenzie government on the Nipissing Road, Fort Francis Locks, &c., &c.; cash subsidy from the signing of the contract till now, \$25,000,000, and land, 18,000,000 acres. It will require a better mathematician than the F. P. writer to make \$170,000,000 out of these.

The F. P. next cites the gross expenditures as \$39,170,937, and charges the government with promising they would not exceed \$22,000,000. Well, they were for the last fiscal year not \$39,170,937, but \$35,037,060, as given in the public accounts. This is one error of \$4,133,877, but we suppose that sum is of but little consequence to a Grit financier. The Conservatives never promised the expenditures would not exceed \$22,000,000, and we defy the F. P. to prove its assertion. In fact, any one knows that a country growing as Canada is growing, and increasing the aggregate of its annual interests through levies for the construction of great national undertakings, must have a steadily increasing expenditure.

We will, however, give a few exceptional items that go far to make up the difference between what the F. P. states the expenditures ought to be, and what they really were for the last year. There was \$1,697,881 paid out by the Dept. of Militia and Defence, in connection with the Northwest troubles; \$93,050 by the Comptroller of the Mounted Police extra on Indian payments, \$82,375. If the total of these \$1,874,206, had been deducted from the gross revenues of \$33,190,619, it would have left a surplus of \$31,316,413 instead of a deficit in 1885. There was besides an over expenditure of \$2,302,362 on Public Works, chargeable to revenue. Then again, there was a diminution in the cost of Civil Government, and it was made in some \$37,150, and another of \$33,845 on legislation, despite the frenzies and frenesies of the imagination of the Free Press writer.

In 1867 our interest on national debt amounted to but \$4,787,080, from which was deducted \$126,419, interest on assets. Last year however our gross interest was \$9,052,125, and our interest on assets \$1,997,034, leaving a net interest of \$7,055,089. The difference of \$2,994,528 between the net interests of 1867 and 1885, is another cause for the increase of our expenditures from \$22,000,000 what the F. P. says they were to \$31,316,413. While at the subject, however, we may say the credit of the country has so far improved since 1878, that our interest even now is a million and a half lower than it would be at the rates paid by Sir Richard Cartwright.

But we might go on in column after column showing practical and indisputable evidence of the incapacity of the party that again seeks for office with the assistance of Mr. J. A. Christie. Their working promises they should not again be trusted with responsibility, and their only hope is through the "no policy" cry of the Toronto Mail and the effects of the Regina galleons on the Frenchmen of Quebec. We have to urge our friends in Manitoba and Selkirk to be up and doing. Let the stone unturned till the last vote is polled on the 22nd of February, and the victory is yours, as certain as the sun is to rise and set.

After a great deal of effort, Mr. J. A. Christie, of this city, has received a Grit nomination—he received it at the Hainesville convention on Thursday last—because, if reports be true, the position went alleging. Two gentlemen that were there as delegates, have assured the writer they could have carried the convention had they desired it, so Mr. Christie's promotion must be rather cheap after all. However now that he has received the nomination, we are desirous of seeing the fight conducted in an honorable, gentlemanly way, which it will be, as far as this journal is concerned.

Mr. Christie is a decent, respectable citizen, is fairly intelligent, and possesses a good business capacity. He is not even an average speaker; but, as political battles are conducted we cannot say whether this is or is not a detriment. As the Conservatives very often push the claims of candidates on other grounds than their speaking abilities, reasoning comparatively—we do not see why lack of speaking capacity should be a detriment in the way of Mr. Christie. He is, however, an ardent adherent of Gritism in its most glaring form, and this ought to handicap him at every stage of the race he has undertaken.

The Grits never tire of talking of the national debt, and it may not therefore be out of place to show our readers just how it stands. In 1867 in forming the confederation, the government assumed a debt of \$75,725,641 for the Canadas. Subsequently by revisions, the Dominion assumed \$27,930,038 more for the other provinces, making a total of \$103,655,679, for which neither the Grits nor the Conservatives at Ottawa are responsible. At the close of the year 1873-4 the net debt amounted to \$108,324,965, so that after six years of Conservative rule and nine months of Grit rule it was only increased by \$4,669,286. Then came the Mackenzie regime, and on the 30th of June, 1878, it amounted to \$142,970,187, an increase of \$34,665,232 in four years to which must be added \$4,480,882 for the fishery award, or \$7,821,220 per year under Grit rule, and there was little more to show for that than a few steel rails rusting on the shores of Lake Superior, or excavations in the rocks at Fort Frances, and a hoard of Grits in office.

The total increase then from 1867 to 1885 was \$39,048,483, and as the Grits are responsible for \$39,136,104 of the amount it leaves, but \$53,892,889 for the Conservatives, to shoulder in thirteen years or \$4,145,606 a year. As however there are railways, canals, and public buildings built by the Conservatives and representing in all \$142,550,875, the Conservatives have built nearly forty million dollars worth of improvements out of the annual surpluses.

In 1874 and 1876 Sir Richard Cartwright negotiated two loans in England amounting to \$31,633,334, and he brought back with him \$26,064,770 cash leaving \$5,568,563 in discount, or 11.28 per cent. In 1885 the Conservative Government on \$31,350,595 of similar bonds received \$30,930,637 leaving but \$425,958 in discount or 1.36 per cent. Again the loan of Sir Richard in 1874 was \$19,466,666 and he realized a loss of \$2,208,329 or 11.34 per cent, while on the same amount of similar securities the McDonald ad-

ministration lost but \$120,443, or one cent of one per cent in 1885. These circumstances show that party are the proper financiers for Canada. These are matters our readers should one and all consider in casting their ballots on the 22nd of February. They should lead them to vote for Mr. Daly, the government candidate.

Some of our Grit friends are very anxious to show the Catholic electors, in the present campaign, that the Conservative press is very intolerant, but these gentlemen have not taken a long look into the political horizon. There is in Quebec a French paper named *Patriote* that supports the Grit party in Manitoba, and here is one of its utterances:

"Born of corruption and, PROTESTANTISM EXISTS ONLY BY CORRUPTION AND LIES. It regards the debauched and lascivious father as a saint, and holds John Knox, the founder of Scotch Presbyterianism, in great respect. And yet that apostate priest was so degraded that he carried his shamelessness to the depths of talking as his wives the mother and daughter at the same time. These are the heroes of Protestantism, the new Saurons, is opposition to Jesus Christ."

Now, is it really a fact that Mr. Christie is anxious to get into the House to take a seat side by side with the writer of this paragraph?

The Free Press says Sir Hugh Allan gave Sir John and his colleagues \$500,000 with which to corrupt the electors. Sir Hugh says in his evidence he did expend not \$500,000 but \$370,000, and that he used the most of it in the purchase of newspapers, as Sir Donald A. Smith, according to reports, spent money in controlling the Free Press. It would make no difference in what interest Sir Donald might run for parliament, the Free Press will have to support him.

The Manitoban says: "That the Conservatives of this city have dropped James Beatty is a subject for consideration. They have shown that the party has no sympathy with and will not tolerate public men of his stamp."

Yes; and all that is necessary now is to let the boulder Norway, and righteousness, would be very nearly complete. The election were nearly dropped him last month, however, and it will not be known that he is not in reality dropped until the upshot of the protests is known.

THE LADIES
are requested to investigate for themselves.

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